

LAP

To LAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning. *Diſt.*
LAPIDATION. *n. f.* [*lapidatio*, Lat. *lapidation*, Fr.] A ſtoning.
LAPIDEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone.

There might fall down into the lapideous matter, before it was concreted into a ſtone, ſome ſmall toad, which might remain there imprifoned, till the matter about it were condensed. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIDESCENT. *n. f.* [*lapideſce*, Latin.] Stony concretion.
Of lapis ceratites, or cornu ſoffile, in ſubterraneous cavi- ties, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the lapideſcencies, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 22.

LAPIDESCENT. *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICATION. [*lapidification*, French.] The act of form- ing ſtones.
Induration or lapidification of ſubſtances more ſoft, is an- other degree of condensation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LAPIDIFIC. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.
The atoms of the lapidific, as well as ſaline principle, be- ing regular, do concur in producing regular ſtones. *Grew.*

LAPIDIST. *n. f.* [*from lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the ſacitious ſtores of chemiſts in imitation being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on Creation.*

LAPIS. *n. f.* [*Latin*.] A ſtone.

LAPIS LAZULI.

The lapis lazuli, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is work- ed into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, uſually of the ſize of a man's fiſt, of an elegant blue colour, beautifully variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a ſhining gold colour: that of Aſia and Africa is much ſuperior to the Bohemian or German kind: it has been uſed in medicine, but the preſent practice takes no notice of it: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

LAPPER. *n. f.* [*from lap*.]

1. One who wraps up.

They may be lappers of linen, and bailiffs of the ma- nor. *Swift's Conſideration on Two Bills.*

2. One who laps or licks.

LAPPET. *n. f.* [*diminutive of lap*.] The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, and ruffles, and mantuas. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. f.* [*laſus*, Latin.]

1. Flow; fall; glide.

Round I ſaw

Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and funny plains,

And liquid laſe of murmur'g ſtreams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preſerved in the memory, not- withſtanding laſe of time. *Hale's Original of Mankind.*

2. Petty error; ſmall miſtake.

There are petty errors and minor laſes, not conſiderably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. vi. c. 13.

The weakneſs of human underſtanding all will confeſs; yet the confidence of moſt practically diſowns it; and it is eaſier to perſuade them of it from others laſes than their own. *Glanville's Sep.* c. 9.

This ſcripture may be uſefully applied as a caution to guard againſt thoſe laſes and failings, to which our infirmities daily expoſe us. *Rogers's Sermon.*

It hath been my conſtant buſineſs to examine whether I could find the ſmalleſt laſe in file or propriety through my whole collection, that I might ſend it abroad as the moſt finiſhed piece. *Swift.*

3. Tranſlation of right from one to another.

In a preſentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to preſent within four months, and a clergyman within fix, otherwiſe a devolution, or laſe of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees.

This diſpoſition to ſhorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing elſe but a tendency to laſe into the bar- barity of thoſe northern nations from whom we are de- ſcended, and whole languages labour all under the ſame de- ſect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treafurer.*

2. To fail in any thing; to ſlip.

I have ever narrated my friends,

Of whom he's chief, with all the ſize that verity

Would without laſing ſuffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To laſe in fulneſs

Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood

Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. To ſlip by inadvertency or miſtake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Theſites, has laſed into the burleſque character, and departed from that ſerious air eſſential to an epick poem. *Add. Spectator.*

LAR

Let there be no wilful perverſion of another's meaning; no ſudden ſeizure of a laſed ſyllable to play upon it. *Watſon.*

3. To loſe the proper time.

Myſelf ſtood out;

For which if I be laſed in this place,

I ſhall pay dear. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deſerted by the appellant's laſing

the term of law, ſo it may alſo be deſerted by a laſe of the

term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbiſhop ſhall not fill it up within fix months en- ſuing, it laſes to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

Once more I will renew

His laſed pow'rs, though forfeit, and intrall'd

By ſin to foul exorbitant deſires. *Milton's Paraſite Leſt.*

Indeed the charge ſeems deſigned as an artifice of diver- ſion, a ſprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the naked- neſs of laſed Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms ſuppoſe it the moſt principal, univerſal,

and daily requiſite to the laſing ſtate of human corrup- tion. *Decay of Piety.*

They were looked on as laſed perſons, and great ſeveri- ties of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the ca- nons of Ancyra. *Stillingſteet's Diſc. on Romiſh Idolatry.*

LAPWING. *n. f.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I ſay,

And yet would herein others eyes were worſe:

Far from her neſt the lapwing cries away;

My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curſe. *Shak.*

And how in fields the lapwing Tereus reigns,

The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LAPWORK. *n. f.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A baſket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a pack- thread cau woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of lap-work, the quills of porcupines, not ſplit, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Myſtium.*

LARBOARD. *n. f.*

The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your

face to the head. *Harris.*

Or when Ulyſſes on the larboard ſhunn'd

Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool ſteer'd. *Milton.*

Tack to the larboard, and ſtand off to ſea,

Veer ſtarboard ſea and land. *Dryden.*

LARCENY. *n. f.* [*larcin*, Fr. *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Thoſe laws would be very unjuſt, that ſhould chaſtiſe murder and petty larceny with the ſame puniſhment. *Speſtat.*

LARCH. *n. f.* [*Larix*.]

The leaves, which are long and narrow, are produced

out of little tubercles, in form of a painter's pencil, as in the cedar of Libanus, but fall off in winter; the cones are ſmall and oblong, and, for the moſt part, have a ſmall branch growing out of the top; theſe are produced at re- mote diſtances from the male flowers, on the ſame tree: the male flowers are, for the moſt part, produced on the under ſide of the branches, and, at their firſt appearance, are very like ſmall cones. *Milner.*

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not lightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into larch trees; for that it is this kind of tree which ſheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LARD. *n. f.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]

1. The greaſe of ſwine.

So may thy paſtures with their flow'ry ſcaſts,

As ſuddenly as lard, fat thy lean beaſts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,

And to the table ſent the ſmoking lard;

On which with eager appetite they dine,

A ſav'ry bit, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The ſacrifice they ſped;

Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd

To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with lard. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French; *from the noun*.]

1. To ſtuff with bacon.

The larded thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryd. Homer.*

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,

Or garniſhes his lamb with ſpitch-cock eel. *King.*

2. To fatten.

Now Falſtaff ſweats to death,

And lards the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſp.*

Brave ſoldier, doth he lie

Larding the plain. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

I found, Horatio,

A royal knavery; an exact command,

Larded with many ſeveral ſorts of reaſons. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Let

LAR

Let no alien interpoſe

To lard with wit thy hungry Epſom proſe. *Dryden.*

He lards with flouriſhes his long harangue,

'Tis fine, ſayſt thou. *Dryd.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothings; their

plays are ſo much larded with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LARDER. *n. f.* [*lardier*, old French; *from lard*.] The room

where meat is kept or ſalted.

This ſimilitude is not borrowed of the larder houſe, but

out of the ſchool houſe. *Aſham's Schoolmaſter.*

Fleſh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in

a cool and wet larder it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I ſeen in larder dark,

Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorſet.*

Old age,

Moroſe, perverſe in humour, diffident

The more he fills abounds, the leſs content:

His larder and his kitchen too obſerves,

And now, left he ſhould want hereafter, ſtarves. *King.*

LARDERER. [*larder*.] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON. *n. f.* [*French*.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reaſon, that in

mountainous countries the men were commonly larger, and

yet the cattle of all ſorts ſmaller. *Temple.*

Great Theron ſell,

Great Theron, large of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leiſceſter, and Buckingham, bear a large boned

ſheep of the beſt ſhape and deepeſt itaple. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Wide; extenſive.

Their former large peopling was an effect of the countries

impovertiſhing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is

large enough for them. *Gen. xxiv. 21.*

There he conquered a thouſand miles wide and large.

Abbe's Deſcription of the World.

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou ſhalt drink of thy fiſter's cup deep and large. *Ezek.*

Vernal ſuns and ſhowers

Diffuſe their warmth, largeſt influence. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

4. Copious; diſſiſe.

Skippon gave a large teſtimony under his hand, that they

had carried themſelves with great civility. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

I might be very large upon the importance and advan- tages of education, and ſay a great many things which have

been ſaid before. *Felton on the Clafficks.*

5. At LARGE. Without reſtraint.

If you divide a cane into two, and one ſpeak at the one

end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice

farther than in the air at large. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Thus incorporeal ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms

Reduc'd their ſhapes immenſe; and were at large,

Though without number ſtill. *Milton's Paraſite Leſt.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or ſo

plentifully provided for, that they are left at large. *Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;

I've hitherto permitted it to rave

And talk at large; but learn to keep it in,

Left it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſ.*

6. At LARGE. Diffuſely.

Diſcover more at large what cauſe that was,

For I am ignorant, and cannot gueſs. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated

at large. *Watts.*

LARGEELY. *adv.* [*from large*.]

1. Widely; extenſively.

2. Copiouſly; diſſuſely.

Where the author treats more largely, it will explain the

ſhorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts's Imp. on the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteouſly.

How he lives and eats:

How largely gives; how ſplendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Thoſe, who in warmer climes complain,

From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,

Muſt own, that pain is largely paid

By gen'rous wines beneath the ſhade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly.

They their fill of love, and love's diſport

Took largely; of their mutual guilt the ſeal. *Milton.*

LARGENESS. *n. f.* [*from large*.]

1. Bigneſs; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either

in largeneſs, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Nor muſt Bumaltus, his old honours loſe,

In length and largeneſs like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

2. Greatneſs; elevation.

There will be occaſion for largeneſs of mind and agreeable- neſs of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

3. Extenſion; amplitude.

They which would ſile away moſt from the largeneſs of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little

leſs. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 17.

LAS

The ample propoſition that hope makes

In all deſigns begun on earth below,

Falls in the promiſed largeneſs. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Cref.*

Knowing beſt the larg